

INSTRUCTIONS
FORM F-1
(REV. 2009)

STATE OF HAWAII—DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR
THE FILING OF FORM F-1**
FRANCHISE TAX RETURN FOR BANKS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS,
FINANCIAL SERVICES LOAN COMPANIES, OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS,
AND SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Chapter 241, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)
References to sections are to Internal Revenue Code sections, unless otherwise stated.

CAUTION: Mortgage loan companies, brokers, and solicitors licensed under chapter 454, HRS, contact your district office or our website for a copy of Tax Information Release No. 99-4 which provides additional guidance regarding the franchise tax.

ATTENTION

A tax is imposed by chapter 241, HRS, on certain types of income of banks and other financial institutions. The tax is commonly referred to as the franchise tax and is in lieu of the income tax and general excise tax.

Chapter 241, HRS, incorporates some of the definitions in chapter 235, HRS (the Hawaii Income Tax Law). While the Hawaii Income Tax Law, generally, conforms to subtitle A, chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as it applies to the determination of gross income, adjusted gross income, ordinary income, and loss, and taxable income, Hawaii has not adopted the increased expensing deduction under IRC section 179 (Hawaii's limit is \$25,000) or the bonus depreciation provisions. Hawaii also has not adopted IRC section 172(b)(1)(H) which expanded the net operating loss (NOL) carry back period from two to five years for NOLs in the 2001 or 2002 tax years. A Hawaii taxpayer with a NOL in a tax year ending 2001 or 2002, therefore, may carry back the NOL only two years for Hawaii tax purposes.

Act 154, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2009, made the following changes to the provisions of the renewable energy technologies income tax credit:

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008:

- (1) Permits a portion of the excess of the tax credit over income tax payments due to be refunded to the taxpayer in certain circumstances.
- (2) Reduces the tax credit for certain energy systems used to meet substitute renewable energy technology requirements for single-family residential properties.

Act 178, SLH 2009, made the following changes to the provisions of the high technology business investment tax credit:

For investments made on or after May 1, 2009 and on or before December 31, 2010:

- (1) The credit claimed is limited to 80% of the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year.
- (2) Any credit that exceeds the 80% limit cannot be carried over and is lost.
- (3) No allocations of credits to a taxpayer may exceed the amount of the investment made by the taxpayer.

Where To Get Tax Forms.

Hawaii tax forms, instructions, and schedules may be obtained at any taxation district office or through the Department of Taxation's website at www.hawaii.gov/tax, or you may contact the customer service staff of our Taxpayer Services Branch at: 808-587-4242 or 1-800-222-3229 (Toll-Free).

Initial Year Of Doing Business. Banks, building and loan associations, development companies, financial corporations, financial services loan companies, trust companies, mortgage loan companies, financial holding companies and qualifying subsidiaries, and small business investment companies engaged in their initial year of doing business and filing a franchise tax return for the first time must file an estimated franchise tax return of the tax due. The tax shall be based on an estimate of the net income of the taxpayer for the first year of doing business or for the part of the first year in which it is in business. The tax is levied at the rate of 7.92%. The estimated tax return shall be filed and the amount of estimated tax paid on or before the 20th day of the third month after the first month the taxpayer began business. The payment of the tax shall accompany the return unless an extension of time for the payment has been granted in writing by the Director of Taxation. Any request for an extension of time for payment of the tax must be made in writing to the Director before the filing due date of the initial year estimated tax return. The Form F-1 box for "First Year Return" should be checked on the estimated return filed.

After the close of the initial year of doing business, an amended franchise tax return shall be made to reflect the tax on the actual net income for the initial year of doing business. Any variance between the estimated tax paid and the tax on the actual net income for the initial year shall be adjusted by showing a credit or refund, or payment of additional tax due on the amended tax return. The words AMENDED RETURN should be written on the top of the Form F-1 and the box indicating "First Year Return" checked off.

The amended return shall be made and filed, and any tax due paid on or before the 20th day of the 4th month following the close of the taxable year in which the taxpayer commenced business.

Second Year Of Doing Business. An estimated tax return is also required of taxpayers in the second year of doing business.

The estimated net income is determined by utilizing the average monthly net income of the first taxable year of doing business multiplied by twelve. Both the payment of the tax as well as the filing of the return shall be made on or before the 20th day of the 4th month following the close of the 1st taxable year of doing business.

An amended franchise tax return shall be filed after the close of the second year of doing business. Any variance between the estimated tax paid and the tax on the actual net income for the second year shall be adjusted by showing a credit or refund, or payment of the additional tax due. The amended tax return shall be filed on or before the 20th day of the 4th month following the close of the 2nd taxable year. The words AMENDED RETURN should be written on the top of the Form F-1 and the box "Second Year Return" checked off.

Consolidation Or Merger Of Banks, Building And Loan Associations, Development Companies, Financial Corporations, Financial Services Loan Companies, Trust Companies, Mortgage Loan Companies, Financial Holding Companies And Qualifying Subsidiaries, and Small Business Investment Companies.

Whenever there is a consolidation or merger of taxpayers subject to the franchise tax, the tax shall attach to the taxpayer thus formed and the net income which shall be used for measuring the tax of the taxpayer thus formed shall include the net income of the taxpayers which were consolidated or merged.

Taxpayer Terminating Business Operations. If a taxpayer subject to the franchise tax, terminates business operations during the calendar or fiscal year and other than in an acquisition by another company, or merger, or consolidation:

- (1) Before the tax return is filed as required under section 241-5, HRS, a short year return shall be filed and the tax shall apply to the actual net income for the taxable year or part of the taxable year during which the taxpayer conducted business operations; or
- (2) After the return has been filed as provided in section 241-5, HRS, an amended return shall be filed to show the actual net income for the taxable year or part of the taxable year during which the taxpayer conducted business operations. Any variance between the tax computed and paid on the basis of the entire net income of the preceding calendar or fiscal year and the actual net income for the final year or part of a year of business operations shall be adjusted by showing a credit or refund or paying the additional tax.

The return made shall be filed and the tax shall be paid on or before the 20th day of the 4th month following the month business operations ceased or the close of the taxable year, whichever is earlier. The box on Form F-1 indicating a "Final Return" should be checked off.

Third and Subsequent Years Of Doing Business. Taxpayers engaged in their third and subsequent year of operations would compute the tax in the usual manner provided in sections 241-4 and 241-5, HRS.

Changing Accounting Period From Calendar Year to Fiscal Year.

The amount of the franchise tax which is assessed for the calendar year and the payment schedule for the tax that is established at the beginning of the calendar year are not affected or canceled when the taxpayer changes its accounting period to a fiscal year.

A taxpayer which changes its accounting period from a calendar to a fiscal year is subject to the following requirements:

1. Submit a written request for a change in the accounting period which is approved by the Department of Taxation.
2. File Form F-1 for the new accounting period. The original Form F-1 reporting the entire net income from all sources for the calendar year and a second Form F-1 reporting the entire net income from all sources for the fiscal year must be filed.
3. Offset the entire net income from all sources for the duplicated months. To avoid being taxed twice for the duplicated months, an offset for the

entire net income from all sources for the duplicated months will be allowed on the second Form F-1.

4. No carryover of excess amounts. If the entire net income from all sources for the duplicated months on the original Form F-1 exceeds the monthly entire net income from all sources on the second Form F-1, the excess amounts shall not be carried over and offset against the entire net income from all sources for the unduplicated months on the second Form F-1.

I. Who Must File Form F-1 and Pay the Franchise Tax.

- (a) Every national banking association located in the State of Hawaii.
- (b) Every bank organized under the laws of the State.
- (c) Every corporation doing a banking business within the State under the authority of chapter 412, HRS.
- (d) Every foreign bank doing business in the State under the authority of chapter 412, HRS.
- (e) Every federal savings and loan association located in the State.
- (f) Every building and loan association subject to the provisions of chapter 412, HRS.
- (g) Every financial services loan company subject to the provisions of chapter 412, HRS.
- (h) Every financial holding company registered under the Federal Bank Holding Act of 1956, or registered as a savings and loan holding company under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933.
- (i) Every mortgage loan company licensed under chapter 454, HRS.
- (j) Every subsidiary corporation doing business in Hawaii engaged in activities set forth in Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations, sections 225.22 and 225.25 or sections 584.2-1 and 584.2-2, and whose voting stock is more than eighty percent owned by a financial holding company, bank, building and loan association, financial services loan company, financial corporation, or trust company.
- (k) Every trust company authorized to conduct business as trust company under chapter 406, HRS.
- (l) Every corporation, domestic or foreign, which is a financial corporation (1) within the meaning of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (12 U.S.C. 548), or other similar law, or (2) an interbank broker (effective 7/1/90), doing business in the State and not subject to the taxes imposed by chapters 237 and 235, HRS, or not subject to one of these taxes. However, an insurance company which pays the tax on premiums imposed by chapter 431, HRS, is excluded.
- (m) Small business investment company approved by the federal Small Business Administration and issued a license to operate under the provisions of the federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended.
- (n) Every development company approved by the federal Small Business Administration to operate under the provisions of Title V of the federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958, Public Law 699, as amended.

II. "Franchise Tax Date," "Income Year," Chapter 241, HRS, References, Explained.

- (a) The franchise tax date is January 1 of each year.
- (b) The income year is the year the income of which is the measure of the tax for the franchise tax year involved, that is, the calendar year preceding the franchise tax date, or in the case of a taxpayer operating on a fiscal year basis, the fiscal year in which the franchise tax date occurs.
- (c) Chapter 235, HRS, whenever reference is made to the chapter, means chapter 235, HRS, known as the Hawaii Income Tax Law. The provisions of chapter 235, HRS, that are to be followed are the provisions of chapter 235, HRS, as amended, and applicable for income tax purposes in respect of income derived or received on and after the franchise tax date. For example, if January 1, 2001 is the franchise tax date and the calendar year 2000 is the income year, the governing provisions of chapter 235, HRS, are those applicable to the 2001 income of corporations which file under chapter 235, HRS.

III. Rate and Measure of Tax.

The rate of the franchise tax is 7.92% and is measured by the entire net income from all sources of the income year, i.e., the calendar year preceding January 1, or in the case of a fiscal year corporation, the fiscal year in which January 1 occurs. ("January 1," to which reference is made, is the franchise tax date, as explained in Instruction II.)

IV. Determination of Entire Net Income From All Sources For The Income Year.

- (a) The "entire net income from all sources" for the income year is determined in the same manner as "taxable income" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and as further amended by the Hawaii Legislature except as otherwise provided in chapter 235 or chapter 241, HRS. These instructions set forth the adjustments to be made to Internal Revenue Code taxable income as determined before the net operating loss deduction.
- (b) The expression "entire net income from all sources" is used to signify the inclusion in the measure of the franchise tax of net income that would be excluded if the tax were imposed on the net income itself, such as interest on obligations of the United States. The law requires that all items constituting "income" be included in gross income in computing net income

as the measure of the franchise tax imposed by chapter 241, HRS, even though if the tax were imposed on the net income itself the item would not be subject to taxation by the State under the Constitution and laws of the United States or would be excluded by section 235-7(a)(5), HRS, relating to exempt payments made by the United States or the State, or by section 235-7(a)(7), HRS, relating to income expressly exempted by laws of the State other than the Hawaii Income Tax Law itself. However, as shown by Instruction VIII, the exemption allowed by Act 241, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1957, does apply in computing the measure of the franchise tax imposed by chapter 241, HRS.

- (c) While the adjustments to be made in determining the entire net income from all sources for the income year are explained in the instructions that follow, these instructions necessarily are general. They do not purport to set forth each and every adjustment that is to be made. Specific questions should be submitted in writing for a ruling.
- (d) Section 235-92, HRS, is operative for chapter 241, HRS. The filing of a consolidated franchise tax return is allowed for a bank, building and loan association, financial corporation, financial services loan company, small business investment company, development company, mortgage loan company, trust company, or financial holding company and its subsidiaries, as defined in section 241-1, HRS.

V. Sources Within and Without the State.

Pursuant to sections 235-7(e)(2), 235-21 to 235-39, and 241-4(b)(2), HRS:

- (1) Any financial institution having income from business activity which is taxable both within and without this State shall allocate and apportion its net income by the use of the apportionment of business income allocation provisions of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act (UDITPA). Nonbusiness income shall be allocated pursuant to the provisions of part II of chapter 235, HRS. Business income shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the receipts factor, and the denominator of which is three. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and located or used in this State during the tax period plus the average value of the taxpayer's loans and credit card receivables located in this State during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the average value of all such property located or used everywhere during the tax period. Real and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is valued at its original cost. Real and tangible personal property rented by the taxpayer is valued at eight times the net annual rental rate. Loans and credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values at the beginning and ending of the tax period. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the taxpayer may elect or the Department of Taxation may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this State during the tax period by the taxpayer for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the tax period. The receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total receipts of the taxpayer in this State during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total receipts of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax period. If this apportionment does not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this State, the taxpayer may petition for or the Department of Taxation may require the use of separate accounting, the exclusion of one or more of the factors, the inclusion of one or more additional factors, or the use of any other method to accurately reflect the taxpayer's business activity in the State. For more information, see section 18-241-4, Hawaii Administrative Rules. To compute your apportionment factors, complete Schedule P on page 4 of Form F-1.
- (2) Deductions connected with excluded income from sources without the State are not allowable. Interest paid or accrued to purchase or carry property owned without the State, or to carry on trade or business without the State, is not deductible. Proper adjustments must be made so that no such deductions are taken.

VI. Interest on Obligations of United States, States, etc.

- (a) Whether or not included in determining federal taxable income, there must be included in gross income under chapter 241, HRS, the interest:
 - (1) Upon obligations of the United States or its possessions, or upon securities issued under the authority of an Act of Congress.
 - (2) Upon state, territorial, municipal, county or other bonds or securities, including Hawaiian issues.
- (b) Interest paid or accrued within the income year or indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the securities the interest upon which is included in the franchise tax return, to the extent not deducted as part of the federal return, may be deducted as an adjustment of federal taxable income.

VII. Bad Debts.

- (a) The deductions allowed by sections 166 and 593 do not apply. However:
 - (1) The provisions of the IRC as to the debts which may be the subject of a bad debt deduction apply in determining the bad debt deduction allowed by section 241-4(b)(3), HRS. That is, except in the case of a bank, a security may not be the subject of a bad debt deduction.

(2) The basis for determining the amount of the deduction for a bad debt is provided in section 166(b) which states that: "...the basis for determining the amount of the deduction for any bad debt shall be the adjusted basis provided in section 1011 for determining the loss from the sale or other disposition of property."

(b) In order to make the adjustment required because the deductions allowed by sections 166 and 593 do not apply, there must be added to federal taxable income the amount of the deduction for bad debts or for addition to a reserve for bad debts taken on federal return. The deduction allowed for bad debts by section 241-4(b)(3), HRS, will be a further adjustment of federal taxable income, as set forth in (c) below.

(c) Under section 241-4(b)(3), HRS, there are two methods of treating bad debts, set out below as (1) and (2). However, the use of method (2) is in the discretion of the Director of Taxation. Established businesses which prior to the income year had built up an adequate reserve for bad debts will not be permitted to use method (2).

(1) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off on the books of the taxpayer within the income year may be deducted. When the Director of Taxation is satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the nonrecoverable amount, to the extent charged off on the books within the income year, may be deducted. In order to deduct a debt in part, a taxpayer must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director of Taxation the amount thereof which is not recoverable and the part thereof which was charged off.

(2) As an alternative to the treatment of bad debts by method (1), a taxpayer having permission to do so and electing to use this method may deduct a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. If an election to use method (2) is made and the Director of Taxation grants permission to do so, this method must be used in returns for all subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Director of Taxation to change to method (1). Application for permission to change to method (1) must be made at least thirty days prior to the close of the income year for which the change is to be effective.

Enter on line 14(a) the amount for the current year from Schedule F, column 5 or 7.

VIII. Dividends.

(a) The entire amount of dividends received upon the shares of stock of a national banking association is excluded from gross income.

(b) The entire amount of qualifying dividends, as defined in section 243(b) received by members of an affiliated group is excluded from gross income.

(c) The entire amount of dividends received by a small business investment company operating under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is excluded from gross income.

(d) The special deductions allowed on a federal return are not allowed. However, there is allowed a deduction of 70% of the amount received as dividends upon stocks from foreign or domestic corporations that do not qualify for the 100% dividends received deduction allowed under section 235-7(c), HRS.

(e) Under section 857(c), a dividend paid by a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) is not considered a "dividend" for purposes of section 235-7(c), HRS, and the dividend received deduction is not allowed for Hawaii income tax purposes. Therefore, if a bank, financial institution, or small business investment company is an owner of a REIT, the dividend received deduction is not allowed for franchise tax purposes.

(f) If your mutual fund has provided you with a statement that some of the dividends received from the mutual fund qualify for the dividends received deduction, the amount of the qualifying dividends may be included in Schedule C, column 5. Other taxable dividends received from the mutual fund (other than capital gains dividends) should be reported on Schedule C, line 9.

IX. Capital Gains.

(a) Alternative Tax Treatment. Section 1201, with respect to alternative tax on capital gains, is operative for chapter 241, HRS. A tax of 4 % of the net capital gains is imposed.

(b) In the case of the sale or exchange of a bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, sections 582(c) and 1243 shall apply.

(c) For entities which are 100% within Hawaii and, therefore, do not apportion income, the amount on line 8(a) should be adjusted for the difference between the Hawaii and the federal carryforward amounts. A statement should be attached to the return to explain the difference between the federal and State amounts.

X. Disaster Losses.

(a) At the election of the taxpayer losses of property owned in the State, sustained as the result of a tidal wave, hurricane, earthquake, or volcanic eruption, or as the result of flood waters overflowing the banks or walls of a river or stream, or from other natural disaster, if otherwise deductible, may be prorated in equal installments over a period of five years.

(b) In order to exercise this election, the taxpayer must, in computing "entire net income from all sources" for the income year in which the loss was sustained, reduce the amount otherwise deductible to the one-fifth installment which is deductible pursuant to the election. This adjustment, for the income year in which the loss was sustained, will consist in the

addition to federal taxable income of four-fifths of the loss deducted on the federal return for the income year. For subsequent income years this adjustment will consist in the deduction from federal taxable income of the pro rata installment for the year.

XI. Net Operating Loss.

The net operating loss deduction allowed by section 172 as adopted by Hawaii shall apply. (See nonconformity discussion under "Attention".)

XII. Change in Federal Taxable Income, Required Reports.

(a) Section 235-101(b), HRS, which pursuant to section 241-6, HRS, applies to the franchise tax, requires a report to the Director of Taxation if the amount of federal taxable income is changed, corrected, adjusted or recomputed as stated in (c).

(b) This report must be made:

(1) Within 90 days after a change, correction, adjustment or recomputation is finally determined.

(2) Within 90 days after an amended return is filed.

(3) At the time of filing the next franchise tax return, if earlier than set forth in (1) or (2).

(c) A report within the time set out in (b) is required if:

(1) The amount of taxable income as returned to the United States is changed, corrected or adjusted by an officer of the United States or other competent authority.

(2) A change in taxable income results from a renegotiation of a contract with the United States or a subcontract thereunder.

(3) A recomputation of the income tax imposed by the United States under the Internal Revenue Code results from any cause.

(4) An amended income tax return is made to the United States.

XIII. Filing of Returns.

(a) **Time.** In the case of calendar year corporations, returns shall be filed on or before April 20, following the close of the calendar year (income year). In the case of fiscal year corporations, returns shall be filed on or before the 20th day of the 4th month following the close of the fiscal year (income year).

(Note: If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal State holiday, the return shall be due on the next regular business day.)

The Director of Taxation may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing the return but in no case shall the extension be for more than 6 months. File Form N-755 to request an automatic 6-month extension of time to file Form F-1 or amended Form F-1 for first, second, or third year entities.

(b) **Place.**

If you are enclosing a check or money order with your return, mail your return with payment to:

Hawaii Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 1530
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806-1530

If you are **not enclosing a payment** with your return, mail your return to:

Hawaii Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 3559
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811-3559

(c) **Authentication.** Returns shall be authenticated by the signature of the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer or any other officer duly authorized so to act. The fact that an individual's name is signed on the return shall be prima facie evidence that such individual is authorized to sign the return on behalf of the corporation.

The Paid Preparer's Information at the bottom of page 1 of Form F-1 must be signed and completed by the person or in the name of the firm or corporation paid to prepare the return. Individual preparers may furnish their alternative identifying number for income tax return preparers (PTIN) instead of their social security number.

XIV. Payment of Tax.

The tax must be paid on or before the date prescribed for filing the return. However, the corporation may elect to pay the tax in four equal installments, as follows: For the calendar year corporation, the first installment is to be paid on April 20; the second on June 20; the third on September 20; and the fourth on December 20 following the income year.

Fiscal year corporations paying the tax in installments are to pay as follows: The first installment on the 20th day of the 4th month, the second installment on the 20th day of the 6th month, the third installment on the 20th day of the 9th month, and the fourth installment on the 20th day of the 12th month, following the close of the fiscal year.

Notwithstanding the preceding, if the total tax liability under this chapter for the taxable year exceeds \$100,000, the taxes so levied shall be payable in twelve equal installments, in which case the first installment shall be paid on or before the tenth day of the first month following the close of the taxable

year, and the remaining installments shall be paid on or before the tenth day of each calendar month after such date. If any installment is not paid on or before the date fixed for its payment, the department, at its election may cause the balance of the tax unpaid to become payable upon not less than ten days' notice and demand, and this amount shall be paid upon the date so fixed in the notice and demand from the department.

Line 73.—Enter the total amount of franchise tax installments paid. Installment payments of the franchise tax are reported and paid on Form FP-1.

XV. Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit.

This 4% credit is available to Hawaii businesses on the acquisition of qualifying business property. See Form N-312 for more information.

The tax credit is claimed in the year the property was purchased and placed in service. If the property is purchased and placed in service after a franchise tax return has been filed, an amended franchise tax return must be filed to claim the tax credit. For example, a calendar year franchise taxpayer files the 2010 franchise tax return on April 20, 2010, but places qualifying property in service in July, 2010. The taxpayer files an amended 2010 franchise tax return to claim the tax credit. To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-312 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule I, line 1 the amount of the credit claimed.

If property for which a credit has been taken ceases to be eligible property or is disposed of, recapture of all, or part, of the credit received may be necessary. See the instructions for Form N-312, Part II for more information. Enter the amount of any credit recaptured on page 3, line 64.

XVI. Carryover of the Credit for Energy Conservation.

Note: The energy conservation tax credit expired on June 30, 2003. You may claim this tax credit only if you have a carryover of the tax credit from a prior year.

If this tax credit exceeds your franchise tax liability, it is not refunded but may be used as a credit against your franchise tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted. To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-323 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 1 the amount of the credit claimed.

XVII. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit.

Effective July 1, 2005, Hawaii's low-income housing tax credit is equal to 50% of the federal credit for qualified buildings located within the State of Hawaii. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999, the federal credit does not have to be claimed in order to claim the Hawaii credit. Contact the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii for qualifying requirements and further information. To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-586 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 2 the amount of the credit claimed.

XVIII. High Technology Business Investment Tax Credit.

A high technology business investment tax credit may be claimed for investments made on or after July 1, 1999. For more information, see Form N-318. To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-318 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 3 the amount of the credit claimed.

XIX. Carryover of the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (for systems installed and placed in service before July 1, 2009)

To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-334 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 4 the amount of the credit claimed.

XX. Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit for Systems Placed In Service on or after July 1, 2009.

Each corporate taxpayer who files a franchise tax return for 2010 may claim a tax credit against its franchise tax liability for an eligible renewable energy technology system installed and placed in service in the State in 2010. The tax credit shall apply only to the actual cost of the solar or wind-powered energy system, including accessories and installation, and shall not include the cost of consumer incentive premiums unrelated to the operation of the system or offered with the sale of the system (such as "free gifts", offers to pay electricity bills, or rebates) and costs for which another credit is claimed. The dollar amount of any utility rebate shall be deducted from the cost of the qualifying system and its installation before determining the State credit. For systems installed and placed in service on or after July 1, 2009, you may elect to have the credit refunded to you. In order to be refundable, the computed credit amount is reduced by 30%. An election once made is irrevocable.

The tax credit may be claimed for the following renewable energy technology systems installed and placed in service in Hawaii:

Type of Renewable Energy Technology System	Tax Credit Rate
1. Solar energy systems - Primary purpose is to use energy from the sun to heat water for household use	

- Single-family residential property. The lesser of 35% of the actual cost of the system or \$2,250.
- Multi-family residential property. Per building unit: The lesser of 35% of each unit's actual cost of the system or \$350.
- Commercial property. The lesser of 35% of the actual cost of the system or \$250,000.

2. Solar energy systems - All other solar energy systems

- Single-family residential property. The lesser of 35% of the actual cost of the system or \$5,000. If all or a portion of the system is used to fulfill the substitute renewable energy technology requirement pursuant to section 196-6.5(a)(3), HRS, the credit shall be reduced by the lesser of 35% of the actual cost of the system or \$2,250, whichever is less.
- Multi-family residential property. Per building unit: The lesser of 35% of each unit's actual cost of the system or \$350.
- Commercial property. The lesser of 35% of the actual cost of the system or \$500,000.

3. Wind-powered energy systems

- Single-family residential property. The lesser of 20% of the actual cost of the system or \$1,500. If all or a portion of the system is used to fulfill the substitute renewable energy technology requirement pursuant to section 196-6.5(a)(3), HRS, the credit shall be reduced by the lesser of 20% of the actual cost of the system or \$1,500, whichever is less.
- Multi-family residential property. Per building unit: The lesser of 20% of each unit's actual cost of the system or \$200.
- Commercial property. The lesser of 20% of the actual cost of the system or \$500,000.

Tax credits that exceed your franchise tax liability are not refunded but may be used as a credit against your franchise tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted unless an election is made to have the credit refunded. All claims for this credit, including any amended claims, must be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed.

For more information, see Form N-342, Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit for Systems Placed in Service on or after July 1, 2009.

To claim this credit, complete and attach Form N-342 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 5 or Schedule I, line 2 the amount of the credit claimed.

XXI. Ko Olina Resort and Marina Attractions and Educational Facilities Tax Credit

If you are claiming this credit, see the *Instructions* for Form N-336.

Attach a copy of Form N-336 to Form F-1 and enter on page 4, Schedule H, line 6 the amount of the credit claimed.

XXII. Deduction from Entire Net Income—International Banking Facility (IBF).

Certain qualified banks authorized to operate international banking facilities are eligible for a deduction from the entire net income of its operations. Section 241-3.5, HRS, allows the following deductions:

"Sec. 241-3.5 **Deduction from entire net income.** There shall be allowed as a deduction from entire net income to the extent not deductible in determining federal taxable income, the adjusted eligible net income of an international banking facility, as defined in section 412:5-206, determined as follows:

- The eligible net income of an international banking facility shall be the amount remaining after subtracting from the eligible gross income the applicable expenses.
- Eligible gross income shall be the gross income derived by an international banking facility from: